certain denors. If these denors could be collected together, could even be raised from the dead, they would not have a single right to say what should be dote with this property. They had parted with it, and could not say anything as to how it should be administered. All non, all women, and even all boys, can un serstand this. But what were the objects of this gift, and for what plan was it given ! This property should be administered upon the plan upon which the gift was solicited: the property is presented to that institution, and to that uses—not simply by law, but by the highest principles of honor, patimor, good faith, religion, respect to the deat, gualinatered in a certain way, expressed in the agreement made at the time the gifts were made, there are two classes to manage this fund, the beneficiaries and the managers. The beneficiaries are the ignorant, the vicious and degraded, whom I respect to inculcate. Let the object of the Society be the circulation of tracts; there is nothing else; it is not to declare whether we like Sinvery or dislike it—it is to circulate tracts. That is no plain that no wan who can read but can see that that is the whole object of the Society—it is to circulate tracts. like Sinvery or distilk in the state of the

that is the whole object of the Society—it is to circulate. It is idle to talk about circulating tracts upon slave-frade in slave countries, when we have positive knowledge that such circulation will not be permitted. Such things not only cannot be circulated, but they obstruct the usefulness of the Society. It would be a gress abuse of the property of the Society to print a tract in an unknown tongue, so that no one could read it. That is practically the case when you attempt to circulate tracts among those who will not receive them. There are two classes of functions to perfor n, Mr. Lord said, in the management of the Society. The function of he members is to elect the officers, and after that, Mr. Lord contended, they had no right to instruct the Jadges after they are elected. Then the function of the officers elected is to carry into effect the objects of the Society. He did not think any man could delegate any power he posto carry into effect the objects of the Society. He dif-not think any man could delegate any power he pos-sesses to any agent to use by proxy. The sixth article of the Constitution provides that nothing shall be judged to which any member shall object. You see the discretion that Committee have, any member n'ny put down the publication of any tract. Let us look at the idea of instructing the Committee. Now, you in the Society have only the right to elec-there I rustees. You have no right to say to the people we shed how they shall act. This idea of instruction Let us look at the idea of instruction; the Committee. Now, you in the Society have only the right to elect these Irustees. You have no right to say to the people you elect how they shall act. This idea of instruction takes away the veto not only of any single member of the Committee, but takes the veto from them all. But there is another view; how, in mass meeting, which cannot be considered favorable to cool discussion, can people undertake to dictate how the funits shall be used. If you decide in this way, you might have different decisions in Bostos, Rochester, and wherever you might hold the meetings of the Society; and no one would content for such a mode of decision as that. In regard to the circulation, it must be a question of fact whether they can be circulated, and not whether, upon the whole, they ought to be circulated or not. The expediency of circulating a particular tract at any time must depend upon circumstances at the time. I think, therefore, the attempt of persons on a previous year to undertake to instruct the Committee was a grees assumption by those parties. If this course is to be pursoed by those mee who through their lives are considering what they shall do with this prop rty before or after death, what security is there that alliwriten plans and depositions may not be swept away? If this may be so, then no property is so insecurely protected as that which is given to these supposed popular charities. In conclusion, I move, with a view to make it a test question for this time and for all time.

tested as that which is given to these supposes popular charities. In conclusion, I move, with a view to make it a test question for this time and for all time, that the motion of Mr. Jay be laid upon the table, and that after this meeting it shall never be heard of any more, except in the lamentations for its fate. [Immene appeause, cheers and hisses.]

The Rev. Dr. J. P. Thompson—Does the gentleman o cut off all gebate ?

Mr. Lord- In this popular meeting, I do. You can get enough of it in *The Independent* every day. [Great laughter.] Mr. Jay-I comm the right to speak! [Cries of

bir. JAY-I cann the right to speak: [Cries of Mr. Jay's voice.]

The motion of Mr. Lord was then put and carried anidthe utnost confusion, cries of "Order," "order," "gag-law," "gag-law," whatlings and hisses.

Mr. Thompsos-I move that we adjourn, Sir.

Mr. Thomson—I move that we adjourn, S.L.

[Cheers and his-es.]
Mr. Rene. icr—I appeal from the decision, that the
motion was carried. [Laughter and hisses.]
R. W. Clerke—I appeal that it cuts off all discussion. [Cries of "Order," "order," "sit down," "sit
down," mingled with hisses and cheers.]
The President undertook to quell the confusion, but

failed utterly to do so.

Mr. BENEDICT-I don't believe the motion was car ried. [Histor.]
The President Does the gentleman appeal from

the decision of the Chair?

Mr. Renedict—I don't believe it was the honest vote of the Society. ["Sit down, sit down!" "Adjourn," "Let's adjourn!" mingled with hisses and

journ," 'Let's adjourn!" mingled with his laughter.] A Voice—Is this a meeting of the Society?

laughter.]
A Voice—Is this a meeting of the Society?
The Irrsident—It is.
Mr. Woicott—If this is a meeting of the Society, I have a notion to put. [Cries of "Question! question!" it! Mr. Wolcott was obliged to sit cown.]
Mr. Thompson—Did not Mr. Jay offer his resolution to the Directors?
The Prestnern—He did.
Mr. Thompson—I would like to ask whether (as the vote on Mr. Lord's resolution was responded to by many life members who are not Directors; that vote ought not to have been given entirely by the Directors, before whom Mr. Jay presented his motion? [Cries of "Good," "Good," and great applause.]
In the midst of the confusion, the President explained that after the election of efficers he had deplaned that after the election of efficers he had de-

plained that after the election of officers he had d slared the Society in session again, though, perhaps he had done it somewhat informally, supposing it

would make no particular defference.

Mr. Wolcott—As the Chair has decided the Soci

Mr. Wolcorrespondent of the process Mr. CLARKE-To the question whether the Directors

The PRESIDENT stated that he had declared that the

business before the Society was in order.

Mr. CLARKE—I did not hear that.

MANY VOICES—We heard it here.

Mr. WOLCOTT—I understood it so, and undertook to offer a motion, and was about to say that I did it with

no captions spiris, but with a sincere desire to promote the Divine giery. [Cries of "motion," "motion," hisses and cheers, and the atmost confusion.]

After the confusion had somewhat subsided, Mr. Wolcorr proceeded to read the following resolution:

Harcas, The African slave trade—

A Voice-Tiest is the third time that resolution has

The Rev. Dr. Bacos inquired if the regular business of the Society was to be transacted, or at least the mere sham and form? [Hisses and groans.] The remere sham and form? ports, &c., must be accepted, which cannot be done if the Secrety passes a motion to advoorp. Mr. Wolcott-Does the Chair decide that I am in

order?
As the Chair did not so decide, Mr. Wolcott sat

As the Chair did not so decide, Mr. Wolcott sat down, unid great laughter.

The Rev. R. W. CLARKE began to explain about the neeting of the Directors, when he was interrupted by a gentleman, who wished to know what question the gentleman was speaking upon?

Mr. Wolcott:

Whereas, The African slave-trade is contrary to the first principles of the G-spel ent humanity, and is condemned by all evangelical Christians, and is repediated by all Christians, civilized and chilatheod nations, and, whereas, There are inclinations that this trade, with all its crimes and horrors, already as, or is about to be, respected by adventurers from this co antry; and, whereas, The only barrier to this trace is the moral scarce, which we have been also as the condemned of the Google interfectors.

Resched, That the Publishing Committee be directed to issue, using the present year, a tract, or tracts, calculated to arouse and concentrate the redigious sentiment of evangelical Christians against the slave-trade, and to set forth its wickedness before the latics.

belies.

Reserved. That the publication during the present year of any well-written pan phlet or tract, which may be offered to the Publishing Committee, calculated to arouse and concentrate the religious as unincent of all Christian men against the slave-trade, and at fault its great wick-driess before the nation, will meet the approbation of the Society.

Probation of the Society.

Mr. Wol Corr said there were no coercive measures.

Mr. Wot cort said there were no coercive measures in this resolution; it was a simple expression of desire that might possibly decide the Committee to publish certain things about which they might be in doubt, but against which they had no objections. In regard to the impossibility of circulating tracts, he said that a tract which this Society had refused to publish was published by the Boston Society, and the first order for 1,000 copies was from the South. [Applause.] The Rev. R. W. Clarke said that the Society had already published tracts on specific sins; they had not besitated to publish tracts on temperance, though some of its members might be liquor-dealers. He thought the South was misr presented; he had been the pastor of a church in a slaveholding county, but thank God, there was not a slaveholder in his church; the elders of that church felt the sin of Slavery as much as those at the North. His soleam conviction was that if the Society would adopt this resolution, it would plant itself on a rock, and its strength would be increased. He loved the Society, and thanked God

for the good it had done, but he trembled for its future when he saw it unwilling to utter its sentiments on a traffic which, if permitted to be reopened, would persit the existence of the Republic. [Appleaus.] A nation could presper only as it adhered to principles of true Christian ity.

could prosper only as it adhered to principles of the Christiatity.

Mr. Hiram Ketchen.—I suppose there is hardly a nan here but who will assent to the gentle nan's remarks; but the question is, whether this is the place for this discussion. [Applause and hisses,] It seems to me the question is in a very narrow compass. We all agree that this Society has does much goest; but the question arises: Whereas, we have in some parts of the country the system of Slavery; there are critically in it; but shall we in any corporate caractive denounce this evel? We have not united for that purpose. It is not in the sphere of our duty. This Committee have this evil! We have set united by that purpose. It is not in the sphere of our duty. This Committee have the power to say what shall be published. Of what utility are these resolutions of instruction? The Constitution is perfectly plain. That a tract which is good in itself will receive such approbation, is a question of fact. A tract was submitted last year to these gentlemen, and they said. "Don't issue it." Had tion of fact. A tract was submitted last year to these gentlemen, and they said. "Don't issue it." Had they a right to issue it, and have proper respect for their Southern brethren? I think a Court of Equity would issue an it innetien to grevent it, though everything in it might be good—although all its teachings might be good; yet it might not receive the apprehension of all this Committee. And why Dr. Johes told you last year. He said. "Gentlemen, you must leave us to manage this." [Applause and hasse.] We understand it. "Don't interfere, I pray you, don't interfere." Does it become Christian men to diregard this appeal? Our brethren at the South say, "We know this evil; we understand it: let us "manage it; you leave us alone, and we will take care "of it." Can we, as men of common honesty, teny their ciaim? Our hope must rest on our Constitution. All these discussions on abstract questions can result in to good to this Society. I might just as well add a resonation that the Pre-byterian Church is not the Apostolic succession. Thus is a great question; but wit at good would a discussion do? We might debate a hundred other questions; but they don't belong to this Board. [Applause, I am not to be told I am a Pr. Slavery man, either. But I am not going to discuss that question here. But I am not going to discuss that question here. But I am not going to discuss that question here. But I am not going to discuss that question here. But I am not going to discuss that question here, But I am not going to discuss that question here to agitate and arvine us? I should be perfectly willing to instruct this Con mittee to publish Daniel Webster's great speech (Union speech), but they aust do as they please. Mr. Ketchum culoquet various Southern Bishops, and thought if there was a successor to the Apostles, it was Bishop Meade of Virginia. He loved debate; but if abstract questions were allowed, there was no end of debate. He moved that the resolution be init

but if abstract questions were allowed, there was no end of debate. He moved that the resolution be laid

end of debate. He moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Metion carried by a large vote in the affirmative.
Dr. Prinar moved to proceed to the regular anniversity exercises; but gave way to
The Rev. Dr. Sraina, who said he acceded most corolady in the vote by which the Society had conclusively settled one question before them. But he thought they were getting into a narrow place here. He was sorry to see the Society lay upon the table the resolution in relation to that accursed traffic, the African slave-trade. He should vote against such a moritoe, though he stood in the minority alone. In this nineteenth century, after the soble efforts of such men as Clarkson and Wuberforce, he was sorry to see the Society hestate—discuss this infernal traffic. He agreed with those gentlemen who desired to put an end to the discussion on Southern Slavery. He thought this an improper time and place for such discussion; but, upon the subject of the African slave-trade, he was sorry to see Ancrean clergymen hesitate—he was sorry to see Ancrean clergymen hesitate—he was sorry to see Ancrean clergymen hesitate. He therefore preposed, to save them from the dilemma, the followpreposed, to save them from the dilemma, the follow

Resilted. That the American Tract Society, in laying this reneserree. That the American Tract Society, in laying this re-fortion open the table, have not done a from any indifference and training of opinion and feeling against the African dave ade. [Crise of "Good," "Good," "Go on," "Certainly," That's n."]

Mr. Jay-I trust I may be permitted to say a few words, to put myself in a right position, that I may no en ain in a talse position, which my friends have at

mpted to place me in.

Here Mr. Jay's voice was drowned with cries of
Order," "Hear," "Hear," "Question," "Go on."
Mr. Jay (in a very loud voice—I am charged here,

Mr. Jay's voice was again drowned in the perfect continuous and uproar which ensued.

As soon as silence was partially restored, Mr. Jay explained that his resolution was not a new thing, but son ething which the Society had in fact adopted in termer years, but had postponed their action, and now there were ten thousand stronger reasons than then why such action should be had. He claimed as a right that the subject of Slavery should be discussed in a Christian and frateroal manner.

Christian and fraterial manner.

Dr. Vas Pellt said if this work was of God it would stand, if not it would fall. He thought Shavery a controverted question, he was satisfied that God told Moses that if the children of Israel wanted slaves, they were to go and buy them of the heather—go and buy them. If it was right then, why is it not right now? He wanted to see this country kept together, and the Scotte sho

Dr. Spring's resolution was then read:

Res tred. That this Society, in laying the preceding resolution is the table, have not come to this conclusion from any hesitation in relation to the sin of the African slave-trade, or the great including of reviving this individuous traffic in any form.

Mr. Hiram Keichem—Will the Doctor allow an

Mr. HIRAM KETCHEM—Will the Doctor allow an endorest, so as to read "the individual members of the Society." I think the Society has realing to do with it this es and applians; cries of "Go on," "No, no," "Don't allow it". He did not suppose the Society, as such, had anything to do with it.

Dr. Bacos-The Society has no right to represent n.e as an individual member; it can only represent its Mr. Ketchum again moved his amendment, which

Mr. R. W. Clarke hoped the Society would not be hasty in regard to so important a resolution. He thought the better way would be to take up the resolution from the table [cries of "No, no, no"]. He thought that the proper way to get at the subject.

Dr. Bacon—The Society may have a right to express its own opinion, but it has no right to express ny opinion as an individual member of the Society, unless I am in the majority. I think Mr. Ketchnon's an endment goes a great deal further than the resolution. [Cries of "Good, good."] If the Society has no right to express its own opinion, I want to know where, under heaven, it gets the right to express mine. [Cries of "Good, good," ane great applause.] This Society has a tract on the evils of tobacco, and yet one of the veterable brethren has this morning Society has a tract on the evils of tobacco, and yet one of the venerable brethren has this morning handed out a paper and asked me to take a quid. [Laughter.] I think it is time to end all this toolery, I venture to call it. Yet we'are told the business of the Society is to circulate tracts. It circulates tracts against the use of tobacco and the culture of tobacco; yet how many of these venerable men who handed us the regular telect to vote to-day, how many of them are there on whose conscience rests the deadly sin of using tobacco! [Great laughter] We maintain that this Society may have colinions, and can circulate are there on whose conscience rests the deadly sin of using tobacco! [Great laughter] We maintain that this Society may have opinions, and can circulate them, which, if they were to be universally adopted, how great would be the desolation sent through all the lower counties of Virginia, and all along the banks of the Connecticut, from Wetherfield to Suffield! [Great laughter.] But we are not to have an opinion at all about a certain wickedness which the laws of the United States for more than 40 years have pronounced to be a crime against human name—pirace. [Cheers, great applause and hisses and cries of "Good," "good,"] We should use a lattle meral sense, a little common sense, and walk right through the cobweb meshes of such speeches as these. You doubtness remember the words of him who said, "Ye who find heavy burdens, "gievous to be borne, and lay them upon other men's "shoulders, yet will not touch them with one of your fingers." Sir, is there any member of the Executive Committee of this Tract Society, just redicated, on whose table sparkles the red wine? I know there is! [Cheers, cries of "Good," and hisses.] Is there any be the feet of the merry dancers! I know there is! [More cries of "Good," cheers and hisses.] Yet here we are binding these burlingers. If there we are binding these burlings. ben ber of that Executive Committee whose parfors echo to the feet of the merry dancers? I know there is ! [More cries of "Good," cheers and hisses.] Yet here we are binding these bardens about dancing, and tobacco and windows, and laying them on men's shoulders when our shoulders do not bear the least part of that burden. Is it not time to have done with such tonfoolery as that, and address ourselves to the weightier natters of the law, such as righteous—[great cheering], mercy [renewd cheering], and truth! Sir, I have heard to-day, as I heard a year ago, what I consider slanders upon the South; and though a refutation of them has been given here to-day, sin, I must speak of what I know. A few years ago I had a friend at the South—a son; in fact, one of the little Bacous—who speat some time in New-Orleans. It was at the time when that celebrated work, a "South Side View of Slavery," was issued by this Publishing Committee. He went on a pilgrimage to the book-stores of New-Orleans to sen if it could be found. It was not there; but wherever he went, he found "Uncle Ton's Cabin." [Immense applaase.]

Mr. Bacon then charged upon the Society and Executive Committee that they had been faithless in regard to the South, and that the statements in reastion to the lack of Anti-Slavery feeling at the South were in fact slanders upon the best portions of the Southern States.

fact slanders upon the best portions of the Southe

During this portion of his remarks Mr. Bacon was interrupted and almost silenced by continual hisses, cries of "Question," "Order," with shouts of "Go

A Voict-Go on! Go on! Why don't you go on! Mr. Bacox-I will so on presently Mr. Bacox—I will go on presently.

ANOTHER VOICE—Well, don't kill yourself if you do!

Mr. Bacox—No. I don't mean to. The African

slave-trade! That subject a year ago would here called an abstraction. A year hence it will be positional question. We are now upon the narrow with us between these two positions. [Great cheering.] In a year or two more we may have ministers praching here in New-York, as some gray-head quoted ever there. "Go and may nagers of the heathers, if you want them "—that is of the Africans. [Her Dr. Bacon's voice was lost for a few moments and if the great confusion of cries, cheers and bisses.] I do he pe that Dr. Spring's resolution will be carried now, and that even that faint testimony of the moral sone of this An edgal Tract Society may not be obting the solution of the moral sone of this An edgal Tract Society may not be obting the solution of the moral graph of April arrived here at 90°c. ck

new, and that even treat faint testimony of the ineral sen e of this An evican Tract Society may not be obti-cirted. [Shouts and continued cheering, with hisses.] Tref. Cheerin said that he looked upon such actions as wholly uneversary and inexpectent. He thought if this resolution was adopted it would open the door for expressions of opinion upon matters which would treate even more discussion. Next year they might be treate two nor markings.

Called up on to express their opinion upon the introduction of Slavery into the Territories. Great confusion, applane and hisses. He hoped it would not be parced, for fear they might idli into a trap unawares. He thought the epinions of the Society could not be

The Rev. Dr. Hewitt thought we could confide it the watchfulness of these who are to come after us, that this resolution should not be used as a trap to each the Secrety.

Mr. Thompson thought the opinions of the Society Mr. Thomrso's thought the opinions of the Society night be misunderstood. He said that in Mr. Gurney's beek upon the Leve of God this passage occarred: "If this true leve had prevailed among Christians, "where would have been the African slave-trade?" When that book was published by this Society, part of that passage was stricken out, and words inserted so as to read, "Where would have been the tortures of the Irqui ition?" [Great applause.] He thought the passage of this resolution would place the Society right before the community.

After some further discussion the resolution was accuted.

ned. notion of the Rev. Mr. PROFE, the Society ther

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Press, the Society then preceded to their regular anniversary exercises.

The following is a summary of the reports of the Seria y and Treasurer:

The beseing of the Holy Spirit has rested on the Society's labors. The expense for agencies has been diminished, but the central colors received have been about \$10,000 more than the last year; \$15,000 have been remitted in each for foreign and paraminished; and colorises and the Society's general operations have been connected with at least the usual efficiency. Entire harmony has pervaded the connects of the Committee, and they believe the pain primarises of action by which they have been governed, if the primarises of action by which they have been governed, if the primarises of wealth by a pervaded the great been of every portion of the land.

The Committe curanimously checks the transmitted catholic principles of the Society, as embodies in its constitution, as a new d and acted on throughout its intory, and as the basis on which its funds have been given, to honor Christ in the sivation of no hy issuit g those great essential truths in which evangelical Christina series and for refunit from backey what could allegate them from each other and thus rend "the body of Carist." They continue to publish, as hitherto, on all points whicever, which is discrepant.

then from each other and thus rend "the body of Christ."
They continue to publish, as intherite, on all points whatsever, as bother destrine or maris, duties, evils, or vices, the wide evided truth of tool as presented in Scripture language in its writings or good men, so for as adopted to be useful, and as the wittings or good men, so for as adopted to be useful, and are as the believe with Christian sharmonine in their interpretain of the Lapired World. These truths of salvation, in which heristians "bolding the the ad" mine, the Committee feel bound oranke known whetever field shall open the way of access.

The report inchees the north of E. F. Beckus, req., and the key, Pr. B. V. D. Johns, others of the Society, and the Rev. Pr. B. V. D. Johns, others of the Society, and the Rev. Rev. Prenixarious, 7.5, including Dr. Humphrey's "Revival & teles and Manus," and "The Haldames and their Friends," at least of, Five Serious on the Atonoment; Youth & Bible

New Punifections, 75, including Dr. Humphrey's "Revixe ke teles and Manual," and "The Haldanes and their Friends, as itsated, Five Sermons on the Atmement: Youth's Bibliothies part 5, The Geophia and the Trac Primer and Historiete Patricietes, in English and German, parallel colours Viole number of publications 2,343, of which 929 are volume larger or an aller give.

Circutation during the year 659,272 volumes, 16,673,934 publications, or 29,582,439 pages; total state the formation of the Science, or 29,582,439 pages; total state the formation of the Science, or 29,582,439 pages; total state the formation of the Science, or 29,582,439 pages; total state the formation of the Science, or 29,582,439 pages; total state the formation of the Science, or 20,587,440, 4 pages.

of pages.

GRATHITOUS DISTRIBUTION for the year, in 3.595 distinguists, 59,121, 755 pages, and 14,152,150 pages to members and dictors; smeanting to nearly \$50,000.

MCATHLY CHACLISTICS of the American Messenger about the control of the American Messenger about the Charles of German Messenger, 2,000; Calid's P. RECEIPTS in denstions, including \$17,105 17 in legacies, \$130,

1777, br sales, including \$31, 80 56 for Messenger, Botscher, and Chilo's Paper, \$455, 256 29; total, \$353, 275 97.

EXPENDITURES & risening books and periodicals, including estate of Colp riour agencies and Depositories, \$254,532 77; cloparage, \$45,45 27; emitted to foreign and pagen land \$15,46; all other items of expense, \$25,994 89; total, \$380

Collograge.— During the past year, 525 colporteurs, and 12 students from 35 colleges and threological seminaries, in all 85 labored in the United States and Canada; 129 being stationed in the Northern and Middle States; 226 in the Southern and South Western; and 183 in the Western and North-Western States. Of the colporteurs, 163, beside a number of students, labored amounts Germans, Irish, Swedes, Norwegiaus, Danes, Welsh, am Indians, most beggety among the Germans. The colporteur visite 685,92 famines, with 395,137 of whom they engaged in eligious conversation or prayer; they found 85,786 famine subtinuity neglecting to attend evangelical preaching; 53,10 suith as of Reman Carbonics; 44,989 destitute of all religious back accept the Bable, and 36,228 who were without the word of God in addition to their family visitations, they addressed 16,32 table or prayer meetings. Every additional year of experience of the Committee in their conviction, that for such a law as one, C lipating, as continued by this Society, is argently resided at raily efficient, and inclinately economical, and each of interesting their confidence in its value as an evangelian their confidence in its value as an evangelian their confidence in its value as an evangelian fine a majelyed equal to the services of our amn for 325 minutes, 64,17,469 volumes sold; 1,516,22 volumes granted in a characteristic of Colporage for eighteen years, since its introduction by this Society, furnish the following suggestive results fine a majelyed equal to the services of our amn for 325 minutes, 64,17,469 volumes sold; 1,516,22 volumes granted in a supervision of a supervision of a families of Roman Catholics; 636,63 in it in a decentry of all religions books except the Bible, and 54,53 finity without the world God.

Foreign appropriations, remitted in cash during the year; 6. China, Preshyperian Base, 41,536; 63 Missions of A. B. C. F. M. COLFORTAGE. - During the past year, 525 colporteurs, and 128

hm thus destitute of all religious books except the Biose, and

Foreign appropriations, tembled in cash during the year: for

China, Presbyterium Board, \$1,300; Missions of A. B. C. F. M.,

Canton \$250, Faheman \$200; Southern Bagtist Mission at Cane

to \$250, and at Shangkon \$200; the Rev. I. J. Roberts, \$100;

Changkor, \$100; Amory, Reformed Datch Mission, \$500;

Slarghae Epicopial Mission, \$500; Siam, Presbyterian Board,

\*700; Assam, \$100; Bormah and Karens, \$400; Northern In
dia, \$1,000; Orsam, \$500; Arcot, \$500; Madura, \$200; Nosto
tiats, \$100; Syria, \$500; Arcot, \$500; Madura, \$200; Nosto
tiats, \$100; Syria, \$500; Turkey, Northern Mission \$2,000;

Satterin Mission \$2,000, (the printing operations of both mis
close; Fahin Society, Geneva, \$500, of which \$200 for Sar
ching: Rassis, \$100; Sweeden, Mission Union, \$300; Hamburg

English Mission \$600; Lower Sax any Tract Society \$200; Bar

Ling to Take the Schedy, for Littustian and other foreign language,

\*\*Ling Numbers \$400; Dr. Marriett, Basis, \$200; Innovarian

\*\*Ling Numbers \$400; Dr. Marriett, Basis, \$200; Innovarian

\*\*Ling Numbers \$400; Dr. Marriett, Basis, \$200; Bar

Ling Numbers \$400; Dr. Marriett, Basis, \$200; Basis, Fyangedeni Society, \$100. Dr. Marriet, Baile, \$200; Be Turbuse, \$100-total, \$12,000.

The following.

The following resolution was read by the Rev. John McCron, D.D., of the Evangeheal Lutheran Church

Battin one, who advocated its passage in a long address after which it was passed ununimously: Resident That the annual Report, an abstract of which ha now been read, be adopted, and published under the direction of the Executive Committee, as a grateful record of God's rich bleshing upon the Society's labors and publications, in our own and other lands.

The following resolution was read: Rentred, That the Society laws a deep conviction of the necessity and efficiency of Colporage as an evangelizing agency, and of its peculiar adoptation to the wave places of our land, and responded to by the Rev. N. H. Schenek, of the retestant Episcopal Church, Chicago, and passed, Rev. Mr. Wood also made an address.

Rev. Mr. Wood also made an address.

Resclered, That this Society rejoice to cooperate with the missions of our several respected Boards in foreign and pagan lends; and devoutly recognize the wonderful openings of Divine Providence, especially in Turkey, India, China and Japan, giving access to such wast persons of the population of the globe.

Resclered. That the rich gifts of the Holy Spirit in the salvation of nany thousand soils, crowning the harmonious cooperation of Unistrains of various names in the diffusion of saving trash, dealed accourage the Society to cherish "the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace," and humbly seek to infill the Savior's increasery prayer, "That they all may be one."

After addresses by the Rev. Dr. Adams and the Rev. Mr. Cantren, the meeting was dismissed with

Rev. Mr. CARTER, the meeting was dismissed the Apostolic Benediction.

UNIVERSALIST SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather vesterday the Antiversary of the Universalist Sunday Schools of New-York and vicibity was postponed till some pleas-ant day, and notice of the celebration will be duly given by the Committee of Arrangements.

NATIONAL REFORMATORY CONVENTION This body continued its sessions yesterday. Mr. C. L. Prace and Judge Misson of New-York, Mr. Hast-igs of Rochester, Mr. Halbiday of New-York, W. B. Brewn of Philadelphia, Mr. Rutherford of Pittsburgh, Mr. Barrand of Boston, Mr. Rutherford of Pittsburgh, Mr. Barrand of Boston, Mr. Dyer of Albany, Mr. Hells, firmerly of the Rauhe House at Hamburg, Mr. Renelin of Ohio, and others, participated in an interesting discussion upon the business proposed to the Convention.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION. The Second Auniversary of the Young Men's Christ-ian Union was commenced last night at the Church of the Messiah (Dr. Osgood's). The attendance was not

the Messan (Dr. Sawyer offered prayer.

The Rev. Dr. Sawyer offered prayer.

The President of the Union, Mr. RICHARD WARREN, read an address on "The Christianity of To-day;" the Rev. Jas. Freeman Clarks of Boston spoke of Rev. Jas. Freeman Clarks of Boston spoke of Rev. Jas. President Church should be; "the Rev. A "What a Christian Churen should be;" the Rev. A. A. LIVERMORE on "The Power of the Laity;" and the Kev. A. A. MINER of Boston on "Essentials of Christinn Devotion.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY. STATES DISTRICT COURT.-Nos. 43, 57, 58 Strkens Count-General Term-Enumerated 

13, 907, 649, 295, 666, 1.003, 1,026, 1,021, 1,022, 1,023, 1,024, PART II.—No. 226, 1,025, 1,026, 1,027, 1,026, 1,037, 1,047, 1,048, 1,047, 640, 696, 671,

which railed from Liverpoor N about Si o'clock on the morning of the 30th of April arrived here at 9 o'c. ck on Wednesday morning, May H.

Her dates are the same as those brought by the Adelaide at Quebec, and received here by telegraph, but we have the details of news by her mails.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, April 29, 1859. The events of the last few days, and still more th rumors of facts, the truth of which is not yet fully ascertained, have bewildered the publicand throw the money market into such a confusion as to remind us of the year 1846. I will try to give you a clear an account as possible of the proceedings of the last week. The aspect of affairs being dangerons, Prussia, still confiding in the success of the mediating efforts of England, took the initiative at the Federal Diet of the German Princes at Franktort, and moved a resolution to place the Federal contingents on a war footing and in readiness for war. The resolution was unanimously carried; but on the same day the Emperor of Austria, whose ustience was exhausted by the unceasing attempts at mediation, now proposed by Russia and again by England, all disagreeable to Austria, and still eluded by the cunning of Count Cavour and the Emperor Napoleon, suddenly sent his ultimatum to Sardinia, demanding the disbandment of the Italian volunteers. This step, taken without consulting any o the European Powers, was at once reproved by all Europe. Lord Malmesbury used hard words against Austria in an interview with Count Appany, the Austrian Embassador: Prussia at once officially declared her disapproval, and denied that the resolution of the Federal Diet had any aggressive meaning toward France; Russia protested against the breach of international courtesy committed by Austria in turning round against Sardinia just at the moment when the great Powers were trying to avert an armed conflict. The King of Sardinia, who, by a vote of his Parliament, was already invested with dictatorial powers, returned a firm negative answer to the Austrian challenge. Napoleon, taken somewhat by surprise, since his recasting of the French artillery was not yet completed, and the passage by Mont Cenis still obstructed by snow, at once sent some regiments from Toulon to Genoa, pushed others by Briancon to Piedmont, while the bulk of the army crossed Savoy by rail and began to scale Mont Cenis, where four thousand laborers are employed to clear the melting snow away and to make

the road practicable for the artillery. England once more made a last effort at mediation, but without any hope of success, and Prince Athert wrote an autograph letter to Napoleon declaring that Austria, by her ill-advised rashness, had forteited the sympathies of England. The Austrians, bowever, on the night of Tuesday and the morning of Wednesday, crossed the Ticino with an army of 120,000 men, led by three Hungarian Generals, peither of whom has a military name-Count Gyulai, Count Benedek and Rinaldo Zobel. At this stage it became suddenly known that Russia and France had signed a treaty of offense and defense—that, in fact, Europe was in future to have but two masters—the Emperor of France and the Czar of Russia. A complete panic seized the Exchange. Twenty-nine failures have been announced within the last two days. The depreciation of funds amounts in England alone to above £80,000,000, and the English statesmen are completely startled by this unexpected revelation. The long-dreaded alliance for the partition of the continent of Europe stands before their bewildered eyes. Every other interest-even that of the elections-sank into insignificance. They were at a loss to realize at once the extent of the danger. They now only became alarmed about some other incidents-for instance, that large Russian, Freuch and Spanish orders had been given simultaneous for the Admiralty charts; that Spain was building twenty-seven gun-boats in the Thames; that under the pretense of a final effort against Shamyl a Russian army of 100,000 men stood concentrated in Georgia, and that Gen Lüders, distinguished in the Hungarian campaign, but convicted of bribery in the Crimea, was again at the head of an army of observation in Bessarabia. The additional fact that Denmark has acceded to the Russe-French alliance increased the alarm, and rendered the situation hopelers. The Constitutionnel tried in vain to stay the panic by declaring that the news of the treaty between the Emperors Napoleon and Alexander had no foundation. The public of Europe no lenger believes in the veracity of French official

and semi-official journals. We have no news of vesterday from Vienna; but the effect of these disclosures must have been terrible, since we read in the Paris Pays, a semifficial evening paper, the following article: " We · learn a fact of great importance. If the Austrian army has not continued the offensive movement which it had begun, it is because the Austrian Cabinet has accepted the mediation proposed by England. At the same time we are assured that the French Government has taken the offer of England into consideration. If this last news be correct. France may be convinced that this fresh evidence of moderation will not be given unless all guaranties be reserved, which the present state of affairs demands."

It is difficult to understand the policy of Austria. Having violated the Sardinian territory, she now at once stays the sword aiready litted against the Sardinian army. She gives time to France for completing her armaments, and to Russia to arrange for her foreign loan. By to-morrow. Turin will be secured against a surprise; and, in the present complication, the man would be bold who would venture to hope that the English mediation could in any case lead to a peaceable arrangement. The French Assembly has siready voted a new levy of men and a loan or 500,000,000 francs, and war has become popular among the peasants of France. Every family which sends a conscript to Italy dreams already of seeing him returning as a General, or, at least, as a superior officer, able to raise all his kinsmen into a higher sphere of socie y. Concessions on the part of Austria, which a month ago might have averted her doom, are now unavailing. Nothing but the sword can cut the gordian knot of European complications.

In Germany they still sound the war-trumpet against France; but the feeling gains ground that the mation ought not to support Austria, so long as it is the oppressor of liberty and nationality. The idea of reassembling the defunct Frankfort Parliament

has already been broached, and found well-prepared ground in Southern Germany. If I am not mistaken, a resolution will be moved in this sense in the Chambers of Würtemberg, and may soon become the watchword for all the Liberals in Germany. Prince Metternich feels that this new move would become irresistible, and but lately remarked, in private conversation, that he would have resisted the first call of the German Parliament to the last, but that he cannot conceive how the Princes believe that, having allowed it to meet at Frankfort, they can evade the seceptance of its result-a German Constitution-for any length of time.

In the mean time the corruption of the country becomes more and more apparent. It is openly said at Vienna that the Cabinet has succeeded in haying the frue copy of the treaty between Napoleon and Victor Emanuel by the judicious application of twenty thousand pounds, and Chevalier Wendland, the Bavarian Embassador at Paris, had to be dismissed for having sold the secrets of his Court to the Emperor Napoleon. Under such circumstances, we may safely state that Europe is not only on the eve of a general war, but likewise at the brink of a revolution.

In Italy, the first revolution has already taken place. The officers of the Tusean army came to the Grand Duke, and unanimously declared that the safety of the country lay in the immediate restoration of the Constitution and the closest alliance with Piedmont. The Grand Duke tried to escape this necessity by attempting to form a liberal Ministry, but the head of the house Corsini, who was sent for, made a declaration similar to that of the officers. The Grand Duke, frightened, left the country without providing for any Government: accordingly, King Victor Emanuel was proelaimed Dictator of Tuscany. By to-morrow we may hear of analogous proceedings in Modena and

The King of Naples is dying. His death will be the signal for a Muratist rising.

THE FINANCIAL PANIC. From an Occasional Correspondent.

LONDON, April 29, 1859.

Yesterday being settling day in Foreign Stocks and Shares, the panic on the Exchange, which had commenced on the 23d, reached a sort of climax. Not less than twenty-eight failures of members of the Stock Exchange were declared since Monday last, of which eighteen occurred on the 28th. The sums involved, reaching in one instance the amount of \$100,000 surpass by for the usual average of such "executions." The simultaneous advance by the Bank Directors of the rate of discount to 34 per cent from 21 per cent, at which it was fixed on Dec. 9, 1858, an advance consequent upon the flux of bullion necessitated by the purchase of silver for shipment to India, concurred in a slight degree to highten the disturbance. Three per cent Consols, quotee, April 2, at 964, had suok, April 28, to 89, and for some hours even to 881. Russian 14 per cent stock, quoted. April 2, at 100, fellon the 28th to 87. During the same interval Sardinian stock went down from 81 to 65, while the Turkish 6 per cent losn realized a decline from 931 to 57. from which point it rose again in a later hour to 61. Austrian 5 per cent stock was quoted as low as 49. The principal circumstances that created this enormous depreciation of home and foreign stocks, accompanied by a similar fall in railway stares, especially the Italian railways, were the news of the invasion of Sardinia by the Austriens, the advance of a French army on Pied-Austrians, the advance of a French army on Fred-mort, and the offensive and defensive treaties con-chided between France, Rossis, and Denmark. It is true that in the course of the day the tele-graph conveyed a demal on the part of Tac Consti-tutionnel of the offensive and defensive treaty be-tween France and Rossia. Yet, credulous and ent gutte as the for once it dayed to discredit the veracity of French sen i-official declarations. It had not yet contrived to forget that birdly a week ago toe Moniteur had taken upon itself to deep that France was arming or intended to arm. Moreo er, while denying the treaty, the French oracle confessed that an "undestanding" had been established between the Lastern and the Western Autocrat, at that the dereal, in the best case, turned upon a quibole. the failing British stock-pubbers, there went down at the same time the Russian loan of £12,000,000, part of Austria, would have been swall-wed by Lembard street. Mr. Simpson, the money a tiele writer of The London Times, makes these curious reparks on the bursting of that loan bubble;

"One of the points particularly worthy of remark in the present state of affairs is the escape the public have had from the projected loan to Russia. Although the designs of that Power have been transparent ever since the pren sture termination of the Crimean war, through the influence of our 'ally,' and the subsequent needing of the Eupergraph Statement, it was contained. n ceting of the Eo perors at Stuttgart, it was certain that no warnings short of absolute demonstration would be of avail to prevent her from obtaining any desired amount, it a house of standing could be found willing be of avail to prevent her from obstaining amount, it a house of standing could be found willing to undertake the transaction. Ac ordingly, when the schene for getting £12,000,000 was put out a month or two back, the greatest elation and confidence were expressed by all the parties interested. English capitalists might please themselves! Only a very moderate portion would be granted them! People at Berlin and else where were anxious to get it at one or two per cent above the price at which it was to be offered in the London market. Under such circumstances, twere was little hope of any word of caution being heard. True, neither Messrs. Baring nor Rothschild, who are usually eager enough to compete in such neatters, had shown any willigness to tonce it. There were also reports of a mysterious concentration of 100,000 Russian troops in Georgia. The Russian Embassactor at Vienna likewise was said to have remarked openly that the Emperor Napoleon was quite right in demanding a revision of the treaties have remarked openly that the Emperor Napoleon was quite right in demanding a revision of the treaties of 1815; and, finally, the recent contrivances for annuling the Treaty of Paris, as regards the Danubian Principalities, the teur of the Grand Duke Constantine in the Mediterranean, and the adroit movement or counteracting the pacific mission of Lard Cowley, might have been supposed sufficient to induce hesitation. But nothing can influence a sanguine English investor, bent upon what he conceives to be a stock that will But nothing can influence a sanguine English investor, bent upon what he conceives to be a stock that will yield him 5 per cent, and there is no measure to his content pt for alarmists. So the hopes of the contract-ers renained undiminished, and it was actually only a day or two before the announcement of the Austrian ultin atum that the last deliberations were held, in or-der to have a paything in readings to helm on this altin atum that the last deliberations were nead, in order to have everything in readiness to bring out this preposal at a moment's notice. On the very next receipt of tranquilizing assurances in the Freuch Monitory, to back those already furnished, that France had not armed and did not intend to arm, the whole affair was to prove a great success. The "criminal" moveto prove a great success. The 'criminal' move-t of Austria, however, in not waiting till her oppo-Letts had obtained all they required, spoiled the pro-ceeding, and the £12,000,000 will now have to be kept at hone."

At Paris, of course, the panic of the money market, and the fadures consequent upon it, leave the London cisturbai ces far behind in the race; but the race; but Louis Napoleon, having just voted himself a new tesn of 500,000 000 france by his footmen of the Corps Legislatif, has rigidly foroidden the public press to take any notice of these untoward acci-cents. Ye, we may arrive at a just appreciation of the present state of things by perusing the fol-lowing tabular statement, which I have extracted from the official quotations:

| March 24 | f. c. | f 7342 (0 1,150 00 535 00 752 00 412 50 435 00 445 00 496 25 315 00 420 00 The monetary mind of England is

ment heated with excessive anger at the British Government, whom they accuse of having race themselves the laughing-stock of diplematic Rerope: and what is still more, of having led astrope: and what is still more, of having led astrope the commercial public by their own willful bindhess and misapprehension. In fact, Lord Deby allowed himself, during the whole comme of the meck negotiations, to be made the feot-ball of France and Russia. Not coatent with his previous uninterrupted blunders, he fell again into the same trap on the arrival of the news of the Austrian ultimatum, which, at the Mansion dinner, he branded as "crim-"inal," having even then not yet become aware of "insl," having even then not yet become aware of the Russo-French treaty. His last offer of medi-ation, which Austria could not but accept, was a mere electioneering trick, that could result in nothing but giving Bonaparte forty-eight hours more for the concentration of his troops and paralyzing the inevitable operations of Austria. which pretends to oppose the popular Reform bit because it possibly might wrench the management of foreign affairs out of the clever hands of heredi tary politicians. In conclusion, let me remark that the insurrections in Tuscany and the Duchies were just what Austria wanted to give her a pretext to occupy them.

THE ALLEGED FRANCO-RUSSIAN TRESAY From The London Times, April 22.
France and Russia have declared that alliance which

has ledg been suspected, and which has always been a or bability in every European en broilment. Though so often binted at, and so conformable to the precedent of a century, the intelligence is most starting. We of a century, the intelligence is most startling. We now understand the proposition of a Congress, which so opportunely interrupted Lord Cowley's mediation; at last, it is no longer indecorous to recognise the true motives of conduct so opposed to the interests of peace. This event, or this avowal, has changed in a non-next the whole aspect of affairs. Austria, after all, had some justification for what otherwise seemed an unaccountable precipitancy. It is too clear that interests nor potent than passion were the secret springe of her menace to Sordinia, and that not only Raly, but the East and the Rhine, are menaced in the contingencies of the threatment war. France is counting the cost as it for a great prize. The Emperor demands a loan of £14,101,409 and a contingency of 140,000 men for 1858. Lea Clarendon hit the truth in describing the proposition of Russia as the invitation of one despotic Government to compels a third despotic Government to compels a third despotic Government to give its subjects free inthind despetic Government to give its subjects free in-strutions. Nothing of the sort was intended, and the proposal was a blind, the success of which does no creait either to our Diplomatists or our Ministers.

From The London Dudy News, April 29, We fear it will be but poor consolution to the mer-charts who have been broken and the families who

have been beggared by the panic which has raged since Wednesday morning, to learn that they have been the victims of a stupendous imposture, and that after all there was no reason why they should be ruined. If terrifying misstatements are to supply the place of

after all there was no reason why they should be ruiced. If terrifying misstatements are to supply the place of reason in the formation of public opinion, and men's estates are to be knocked down by the thousand, nerely to prove that one despot is cleaner-handed than another, we can only strenuously protest against such a mode of political controversy.

No such treaties exist as The Times described yesterday. It is not true that "Russia has bound herself," in the event of France being at war with Austria, to "assist France by the cooperation of her fleets in the "Baltic and the Mediterranean;" it is not true that any treaty secures "that, in case Austria should in "vade Sardinia, Russia shall declare war against her "within fifteen cays of her violation of the Fledmontswith Kussia, which may affect the Rhine sud the Besphorus, the French Emperer has not been able to obtain, even if he has sought, the cooperation of Alaxander II, on the Po. Many Englishmen, we suspect, would hear with untense satisfaction that "Russia had "engaged to declare war against Austria within fifteen days of her violation of the Piedmontees soil;" but, unfortunately, it is not true.

The convention or agreement to conclude a treaty, just signed between France and Russia, belongs to the same class of diplomatic documents as that which England signed with Austria at an early period of the Crin can war. That compact, it may be remembered, never took effect, because Austria at no time recognized that the conditions upon which it was to become operative had come uto existence." The contingency

Crin can war. That compact, it may be renombered, never took effect, because Austria at no time recognized that the conditions upon which it was to become operative had come into existence. The contingency upon which the present agreement is calculated in remote. It is not directed against England, but is intended to insure the neutrality of the rost of Europe while France and Austria fight in Italy. Its aim is to circum scribe the horrors and calamities of war by confining hostilities to their original theater, between the Aips and the Mediterranean.

The circumstances out of which this convention has grown are so notorious that we need only briefly recall them to show that its conclusion was what every intelligent observer might and did expect, after the language which Lord Derby's Cabinet has held on diplonatic interceurse and in Parliament for the last six months. When Lord Malmesbury and his colleagues, for reasons best known to themselves, but certainly neither sought nor found in the public opinion of the country, determined to depart from those principles of Italian polity which were asserted in the name of England at the Congress of Paris, the only course they cuild decently follow was one of strict neutrality. Instead of taking that course tray affected to approach tend of taking that course they affected to approach the grave difficulties of the Italian question, when they revived last January, with a pose curente air, and to "hold the balance between Sardinia and Austria," as they termed it, with philosophical indifference, as if England had never had as Italian policy. This mock in partiality, the thin veil of a reculade, deceived none of the parties interested. Although the thoroughly Austrian sympathies of the Government became known to the people of this country only at the close of the session, and have since had justice done them upon every hustings, they were known to our neighbors

session, and have since had justice done them upon every hustings, they were known to our neighbors mouths age.

In February last, an overture that was made by Lord Maincebury to the Court of Prussia was disclosed, perhaps imprudently, to that of Russia, and by it to the French Emperor, and became the exciting cause of the convention now everywhere talked of. The Emperor of the French saw the forces of Germany mustering in his front, and he knew that in this fallow affair he could not recken upon the ne drainty of the Derby Government, so he sought a counterpoise elsewhere. It was well known that we should not join in a war for the liberation of Italy; it was not known that, under some pretense of preserving the balance of power, the English people would not be juggled into interference on the other side. This is the cause of the convention between Russia and France—the misrepresentation of English settment and the misdirection of English influence by the Ministers of the Crown. Lord Maincestury is as a uch the author of the convention as if his name had been affixed to the foot of the document.

the document.

But although Ministers have much to answer for in

But although Ministers have much to answer for in But although Ministers have inden to answer for in urging the two greatest Powers of the Continent inte-an aliance we need not exaggerate the import of the event. Russia has undertaken to place an army of observation on the frontiers of Austria and Gernany. event. Russin has undertaken to place an army of observation on the frontiers of Austria and Germany, she is willing to remain a stranger to the war between France and Austria, provided other Powers will do the same, but she will not permit it to be settled either by diplomatic or military intervention of third Powers without having a voice in the matter. This is how she vindicates her own position; this was why she proposed a Congress; this is why she now signs a convention. We see nothing to appland—still less for us in our position to imitate—in her course; but, nevertheless, she only does what one expects of a great Continental Power. But, as far as we are concerned, the unanimous public voice which has overtaken the Government in its course, and enjoined on it the strictest neutrality, has taken away the applicability of the convention. The foolish little States of Southers Germany—which, less wise than Prussia, gather convention. The foolish little States of Southers Germany—which, less wise than Prussia, gather arcund Austria and swell her vacity—may take wara-ing to mind their own business, and, enjoying their own nationality, let the Itahaus have a chance of sin-ning theirs. But we, bound to neutrality, are not anncerned in its provisions.

We are told that this compact is directed against us.

But it is impossible to suppose that Russia and Franco would choose to attack our interests at a time when they had all the forces of Austria, and, under sorta n they had all the forces of Austris, and, under sortan rectingencies, those of Germany also, to deal with. As long as we understand our interests, these continental wars are an additional guaranty that ear interests will be respected. There is no power so, great, not union of powers so mightly, as not to dread our activo-ennity. Every State will try to secure our good-will while we remain strong and neutral. Every friend will repay us with gratitude à la Schwarzenberg, and every eneny with hatred, if we go to war. Tais France-Russian alliance is at present partial and imperfect. What it will become for us hes mainly in ourselves to choose. We may attenuate and limit, or we may consolidate and enlarge it without bound, until the comes a veritable danger. This is what some among us are doing; provoking us to quarrel with-

it becomes a veritable danger. This is what some, among us are doing; provoking us to quarrel with France, and offer a spectacle which would severely tempt the most virtuous Russian sovereign.

Autria, baffled on the Ticine, is in our midst, with her old arts to cheat, confuse and madden the unsuspecting. Surely she may be satisfied with her triumph. The illusions of which so many of us have been for forty-eight hours the dupes are worth more to her than a battle won in Piedmont. The poisonous venous which she has poured into the English mind will work.